UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/897,162	06/29/2001	Jason E. Black	MS1-741US	1458

22801   7590   04/04/2006

LEE & HAYES PLLC
421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500
SPOKANE, WA 99201

EXAMINER
THERIAULT, STEVEN B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/897,162	BLACK ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Steven B. Theriault	2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 January 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16,18-24 and 26-31* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16,18-24 and 26-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the following communications: Amendment filed on

01/10/2006.

This action is made final.

2.   Claims 1-16,18-24 and 26-31 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 10, 19 and 26 are the

independent claims. Claims 12, 19, 26 are the amended claims. Claims 17 and 25 have

been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   **The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all**

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims

under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various

claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made

absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37

CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not

commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4.   **Claims 1-16, 18 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Strahorn et al (hereinafter Strahorn) U.S. Patent No. 5,933,140 issued Aug. 3, 1999

and filed June 30, 1997.

In the present application specification, the applicant has defined the context

sensitive help as generally answering context sensitive questions with respect to

the object of interest such as "what is this object", or "why would I use this object"

(See specification page 2, Para 1, lines 1-8). The examiner has relied on this

definition for the following rejection.

In regard to **Independent claim 1**, Strahorn teaches a method for providing context-

sensitive help from a first computer to a second computer for a Web-based user interface

(UI) of the first computer, the method comprising:

- Receiving a request for context sensitive help at the first computer from the

    second computer, the request corresponding to a first Web page of a Web-

    based UI of the first computer, the first Web page comprising a user-interface

    object, the request for context-sensitive help being based on a "what is the

    user-interface object?" or a "Why would I use the user-interface object?"

    question type; (Strahorn column 2, lines 1-31) Strahorn teaches the receipt of

    request for help at a server from a client, which is a request from a second

    computer to a first. Further, the request corresponds to a first web page

    displayed on the client (See column 3, lines 27-31).

- Responsive to receiving the request for the context sensitive help, the first

    computer: determining a set of context sensitive information that corresponds

    to the first Web page; (Strahorn column 4, lines 1-7) Strahorn teaches the

    accessing of specific information that corresponds to the specific file for the

    web page on the server.

Strahorn does not expressly teach:

- Generating a second Web page comprising the context sensitive information;

  and providing the second Web page to the second computer for

  presentation.

However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention, in view of Strahorn, because of the suggestion of Strahorn that

even though the preferred miniature depiction is a rasterized depiction of a web page that

the page could be a web page in an alternative embodiment (See Strahorn column

4,lines 30-37). Further, Strahorn teaches the miniaturized web page contains context

based help information that answers the question "Why would I use the Interface Object"

by showing in text what the user should do within the web page (e.g. selecting the

persons name to get more information) (See Figure 3).

With respect to **dependent claim 2,** Strahorn teaches a method wherein the first

computer is a server appliance (Strahorn Figure 1 and column 3, lines 23-35) Strahorn

teaches the first computer is a server.

With respect to **dependent claims 3,** Strahorn teaches a *method, wherein generating the*

second Web page further comprises: generating the second Web page in a format that is

compatible with a platform of the second computer, the platform comprising a hardware

platform, an operating system platform, a Web browser type indication, a software

version indication, a preferred language indication, an intended use of the second

*computer, **and/or** predetermined preferences of a user.* (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-62)

Strahorn teaches at least a hardware platform and/or an operating system platform for

presenting a browser. Strahorn shows the browser and information displayed in the

browser. If an incompatibility existed to present the browser or its content the user would

be presented with an error.

With respect to **dependent claim 4,** Strahorn teaches a method before receiving the

request, further comprising: communicating, by the first computer, a Web-based UI to the

second computer, the first computer being operatively coupled over a network to the

second computer, the Web-based UI comprising a first Web page corresponding to one

or more predetermined functions of the first computer (See column 3, lines 27-31).

Strahorn teaches the accessing of the web page and displaying the web page prior to the

request for context help that corresponds to a first web page displayed on the client

With respect to **dependent claim 5**, Strahorn teaches a method further comprising:

responsive to determining the context sensitive help information, retrieving the context

sensitive help information from one or more help files (Strahorn column 4, lines 1-7)

Strahorn teaches the help information is located in help files.

With respect to **dependent claim 6,** Strahorn teaches a method, before receiving the

request, further comprising: communicating, by the first computer, a Web-based UI to the

second computer, the first computer being operatively coupled over a network to the

second computer, the Web-based UI comprising a first Web page corresponding to one

or more predetermined functions of the first computer, the first Web page comprising a

unique ID and a persistent help object that is mapped to a URL of the first computer, the

URL comprising the unique ID; and wherein determining the context sensitive help

information is based on the unique ID (Strahorn column 3, lines 27-31 and column 4,

lines 20-25) Strahorn teaches that each hyperlinked entry on the web page is associated

with a distinct URL that relates to an associated help file. Strahorn also teaches the use

of a second display object that persists on the screen to display help information to the

user (see column 4, lines 39-51).

With respect to **dependent claim 7,** Strahorn teaches a method wherein the URL further

comprises a reference to one or more computer programs on the first computer; and

wherein the operations of determining the context-sensitive help and retrieving the

context sensitive help are performed by the one or more computer programs that use a

server-side scripting interface (Strahorn column 4, lines 1-15) Strahorn teaches the use

of a active page in which active server pages are server-side scripting programs and

Strahorn teaches the URL specifically refers to a computer program as a HTML file that is

displayed in a web page.

With respect to **dependent claim 8,** Strahorn teaches a method as recited in claim 6:

wherein the URL further comprises a reference to one or more computer programs on the

first computer; and wherein the operations of determining the context sensitive help and

retrieving the context sensitive help are performed by the one or more computer

programs using a server-side scripting interface that generates dynamic content

(Strahorn column 4, lines 1-15) Strahorn teaches the use of a active page in which active

server pages are server-side scripting programs and Strahorn teaches that the miniature

web page receives new information if updated information is available from the server

and where the selection in the mini page change based on the user selections (See

column 4, lines 39-47).

With respect to **dependent claim 9,** Strahorn teaches a computer readable medium

comprising computer-executable instructions for performing a method as recited in claim

1(Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45) Strahorn teaches a computer system with a processor

and memory for executing computer instructions, which is a computer readable medium.

In regard to **Independent claim 10,** Strahorn teaches a computer-readable storage

medium comprising one or more program modules for providing context-sensitive help for

a Web-based user interface (UI) of a first computer to a second computer, wherein the

one or more program modules comprise computer-executable instructions for:

- Receiving a request for a set of context sensitive help corresponding to a

    Web-based UI of the first computer, the request being received at the first

    computer, the Web-based UI comprising a user interface object and

    corresponding to one or more functions of the first computer, the Web-based

    UI being presented on the second computer, the first computer being

    operatively coupled to the second computer over a network, the context-

    sensitive help answering a "What is the user-interface object?"

    or a "Why would I use the user-interface object?" question type; (Strahorn

    column 2, lines 1-31).Strahorn teaches the receipt of request for help at a

    server from a client, which is a request from a second computer to a first.

    Further, the request corresponds to a first web page displayed on the client,

    which is a user-interface object (See column 3, lines 27-31). Strahorn also

    teaches the accessing of specific information that corresponds to the specific

    file for the web page on the server on a network (Strahorn column 4, lines 1-

    7). Strahorn teaches a computer system with a processor and memory for

    executing computer instructions, which is a computer readable medium

    (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

Strahorn fails to expressly teach:

- Responsive to receiving the request, the first computer: generating a second

    Web page comprising the context-sensitive help; and communicating the

    second Web page to the second computer for presentation.

However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention, in view of Strahorn, because of the suggestion of Strahorn that

even though the preferred miniature depiction is a rasterized depiction of a web page that

the page could be a web page in an alternative embodiment (See Strahorn column

4,lines 30-37). Further, Strahorn teaches the miniaturized web page contains context

based help information that answers the question "Why would I use the Interface Object"

by showing in text what the user should do within the web page (e.g. selecting the

persons name to get more information) (See Figure 3).

With respect to **dependent claim 11,** Strahorn teaches a computer readable storage

medium, wherein the first computer is a server appliance (Strahorn Figure 1 and column

3, lines 23-35) Strahorn teaches the first computer is a server and the computer readable

medium for executing instructions (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

With respect to **dependent claim 12,** Strahorn teaches a computer-readable storage

medium, *wherein generating the second Web page further comprises instructions for:*

generating the second Web page to be compatible with a platform of the second

computer, the platform comprising an operating system, a Web browser platform, a

*preferred language, an intended use of the second computer, **and/or** predetermined*

preferences of a user. (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-62) Strahorn teaches at least a

hardware platform and/or an operating system platform for presenting a browser.

Strahorn shows the browser and information displayed in the browser. If an

incompatibility existed to present the browser or its content the user would be presented

with an error.

With respect to **dependent claim 13,** Strahorn teaches a computer-readable storage

medium as recited in claim 10, wherein the computer-executable instructions further

comprise instructions for: communicating, by the first computer, the Web-based UI to the

second computer, the first Web-based UI comprising a persistent object mapped to a set

of context-sensitive help that corresponds to the one or more functions (See column 3, lines 27-31). Strahorn teaches the accessing of the web page and displaying the web page prior to the request for context help that corresponds to a first web page displayed on the client and the computer readable medium for executing instructions (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

With respect to **dependent claim 14,** Strahorn teaches a computer-readable storage medium as recited in claim 10, wherein the computer-executable instructions for generating the second Web page further comprise instructions for retrieving the context sensitive help from one or more help files and the computer readable medium for executing instructions (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

With respect to **dependent claim 15,** Strahorn teaches a computer-readable storage medium as recited in claim 10, wherein the computer-executable instructions further comprise instructions for: communicating, by the first computer, the first Web-based UI to the second computer, the first Web-based UI comprising a persistent object mapped a set of parameters comprising a set of context-sensitive help corresponding to the one or more functions, a URL of the first computer, and a unique ID corresponding to the first Web-based UI; and wherein the computer-executable instructions for receiving the request further comprise instructions for: receiving the request at the URL, the request comprising the unique ID; and wherein the computer-executable instructions for generating the second Web page further comprise instructions for: identifying the context sensitive help based on the unique ID(Strahorn column 3, lines 27-31 and column 4, lines 20-25). Strahorn teaches that each hyperlinked entry on the web page is associated with a distinct URL that relates to an associated help file. Strahorn also teaches the use of a second display object that persists on the screen to display help information to the user (see column 4, lines 39-51).

Strahorn also teaches the computer readable medium for executing instructions

(Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

With respect to **dependent claims 16,** Strahorn teaches a computer-readable storage

medium as recited in claim 10, wherein the first Web page further comprises a reference

to one or more computer programs on the first computer; and wherein the computer-

executable instructions for generating the second Web page further comprises

instructions for: generating the second Web page with a server-side scripting interface for

generating dynamic content that is identified by the one or more computer

programs(Strahorn column 4, lines 1-15). Strahorn teaches the use of an active page in

which active server pages are server-side scripting programs and Strahorn teaches that

the miniature web page receives new information if updated information is available from

the server and where the selection in the mini page change based on the user selections

(See column 4, lines 39-47). Strahorn also teaches the computer readable medium for

executing instructions (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

With respect to **dependent claim 18,** Strahorn teaches a computer comprising a

processor that is operatively coupled to one or more computer-readable storage media,

the processor being configured to execute the computer program instructions (Strahorn

column 3, lines 33-45). Strahorn teaches a computer system with a processor and

memory for executing computer instructions, which is a computer readable medium.

5.   **Claims 19-24, 26-31 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Strahorn et al (hereinafter Strahorn) U.S. Patent No. 5,933,140 issued Aug. 3, 1999

and filed June 30, 1997, in view of Spellman et al (hereinafter Spellman) U.S. Patent

No. 6,667,747 B1 issued Dec. 23, 2003 and filed May 7, 1997.

In regard to **Independent claim 19,** Strahorn teaches a system for providing context-sensitive help for a Web-based user interface (UI), the system comprising:

- A memory comprising a set of computer-executable instructions and a processor coupled to the memory, the processor being configured to execute the computer executable instructions; (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45) Strahorn teaches a computer system with a processor and memory for executing computer instructions, which is a computer readable medium Responsive to receiving a request for context sensitive help, determining a set of context-sensitive help that corresponds to the Web-based UI, the web-based UI comprising a user-interface object, the request for context-sensitive help requesting a "What is the user-interface object?" or a "why would I use the user-interface object?" answer type; (Strahorn column 2, lines 1-31) Strahorn teaches the receipt of request for help at a server from a client, which is a request from a second computer to a first. Further, the request corresponds to a first web page displayed on the client (See column 3, lines 27-31).
- Encapsulating the context sensitive help into a Web page that is compatible with a platform of the different system; and (See column 3, lines 20-26) Strahorn teaches the client can run on any system that is capable of supporting a web browser.

Strahorn fails to expressly teach:

- Communicating the context-sensitive help embedded in the web page to the different system for presentation.

However, Spellman teaches a process of receiving requests for context sensitive help from an Internet browser at a server and where the server sends the help

information to second browser that is different then the first for presentation. Spellman

teaches the use of a DynaText browser program that is different from the Microsoft

Windows format applications (See Spellman column 6, lines 23-36 column 7, lines 14-20

and column 8, lines 23-35). Strahorn and Spellman are similar in that they both provide

contextual help and they both provide a system for utilizing dual browsers and they

provide a networked client/server arrangement for storing and presenting information.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having

the teachings of Strahorn and Spellman before him at the time of the invention was

made, to modify the system of Strahorn to incorporate the providing help information to a

different system as taught by Spellman, in order to obtain a system that is able to present

help information regardless of the users machine or software installed on the system.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination because of the need to

provide help information to the user even when the application system cannot read the

underlying help file within a single application or to provide information in a single location

regarding the operations of multiple programs on a single machine in a readable format.

With respect to **dependent claim 20,** Strahorn teaches a system wherein the Web-based

UI further comprises a persistent help object that is programmed, responsive to user

selection, to communicate a context-sensitive help request message to the system

(Strahorn column 4, lines 25-37) Strahorn teaches a persistent help program interpreter

that runs in the browser or operating system that monitors and updates the help

information window with requests from the server.

With respect to **dependent claim 21,** Strahorn teaches a system wherein the Web-based

UI further comprises a persistent help object that is programmed to send, upon selection,

a context-sensitive help request message to a URL that identifies the system (Strahorn

column 4, lines 25-37) Strahorn teaches a persistent help program interpreter that runs in

the browser or operating system that monitors and updates the help information window

with requests from the server. Strahorn also teaches that when the user desires help that

they click on the section they need help on the information is retrieved from the server

through a HTML request to the specific URL for the specific file related to the HTML page

they are viewing (see column 4, lines 39-52).

With respect to **dependent claim 22,** Strahorn teaches a system wherein the Web-based

UI further comprises a persistent help object that is programmed, responsive to user

selection, to communicate a context-sensitive help request message to the system, the

context-sensitive help request message comprising a unique ID corresponding to the

Web-based UI, and wherein the computer-executable instructions for determining further

comprise instructions for: identifying the context-sensitive help based on the unique ID

(Strahorn column 4, lines 25-37) Strahorn teaches a persistent help program interpreter

that runs in the browser or operating system that monitors and updates the help

information window with requests from the server(Strahorn column 3, lines 27-31 and

column 4, lines 20-25). Strahorn teaches that each hyperlinked entry on the web page is

associated with a distinct URL that relates to an associated help file. Strahorn also

teaches the use of a second display object that persists on the screen to display help

information to the user (see column 4, lines 39-51).

With respect to **dependent claim 23,** Strahorn teaches a system wherein the computer-

executable instructions for determining further comprise a server-side scripting interface

for returning dynamic content to the system and wherein the context-sensitive help is

dynamic content (Strahorn column 4, lines 1-15). Strahorn teaches the use of an active

page in which active server pages are server-side scripting programs and Strahorn

teaches that the miniature web page receives new information if updated information is

available from the server and where the selection in the mini page change based on the

user selections (See column 4, lines 39-47). Strahorn also teaches the computer

readable medium for executing instructions (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45).

With respect to **dependent claim 24,** Strahorn teaches a system wherein the server-side

scripting interface is selected from a set of scripting interfaces comprising a Common

Gateway Interface and/or an Internet Server Application Program Interface (Strahorn

column 4, lines 1-15). Strahorn teaches the use of active pages in which active server

pages are server-side scripting programs. It is known in the common art that ASP pages

utilize the ISAPI to perform most of the work in the scripting and presenting of the

information in the browser

In regard to **Independent claim 26,** Strahorn teaches a user interface embodied in a

computer-readable storage medium for providing context-sensitive help for a remote user

interface (UI), the user interface comprising: a first area in a web page for displaying, on

a first device, a remote UI that corresponds to a second device the remote UI comprising

a user-interface object; and a second area within the first area for providing a context-

sensitive help control for accessing a set of context sensitive help to answer a "What is

the user-interface object?" or a "Why would I use the user-interface object?" question

type (Strahorn column 2, lines 1-31) Strahorn teaches the receipt of request for help at a

server from a client that is displayed on the first device and where the web page exists on

a second device (server). Strahorn shows a second miniature area for displaying

contextual-sensitive help on the desktop (See figure 3). Further, the display shows that

the questions and answers provide intuitively more information about why the user would

use the interface object (e.g. to get more information).

With respect to **dependent claim 27,** as indicated in the above discussion, Strahorn in

view of Spellman teaches every element of claim 26.

Strahorn fails to expressly teach a user interface wherein the context-sensitive

help control is a representation of a question mark.

However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention, in view of Strahorn, because Strahorn teaches a web

page with graphics and hyperlinks and a hyperlinked help button. It is known in the

common art that hyperlinks can contain graphics, video files, icons, pictures and text,

which can be any number of depictions including a question mark.

With respect to **dependent claim 28,** Strahorn teaches a user interface, wherein the

context-sensitive help control is mapped to a URL that comprises a unique ID that

corresponds to a particular Web page of the Web-based UI, the unique ID referencing the

context-sensitive help (Strahorn column 3, lines 27-31 and column 4, lines 20-25)

Strahorn teaches that each hyperlinked entry on the web page is associated with a

distinct URL, which is an ID that relates to an associated help file.

With respect to **dependent claim 29,** Strahorn teaches a user interface wherein the

context-sensitive help control is mapped to a URL comprising a reference to a computer

program module and one or more parameters for the computer program module, the one

or more parameters being a combination of parameters comprising a unique ID

corresponding to the Web-based UI, an operating system, a Web browser, a software

version indication, **and/or** a language, the computer program module and the one or

more parameters being used by the second device to identify, retrieve, and/or modify the

context-sensitive help (Strahorn column 4, lines 25-37 and lines 39-51) Strahorn teaches

a persistent help program interpreter that runs in the browser or operating system that

monitors and updates the help information window with requests from the

server(Strahorn column 3, lines 27-31 and column 4, lines 20-25). Strahorn teaches that

each hyperlinked entry on the web page is associated with a distinct URL, which is an ID

that relates to an associated help file. Strahorn also teaches at least a hardware platform

and/or an operating system platform for presenting a browser. Strahorn shows the

browser and information displayed in the browser. If an incompatibility existed to present

the browser or its content the user would be presented with an error (see Strahorn

column 3, lines 33-62).

With respect to **dependent claim 30,** Strahorn teaches a user interface wherein the

second device is a server appliance (Strahorn Figure 1 and column 3, lines 23-35)

Strahorn teaches a client server configuration where the second computer could be a

server or resides on a network of servers.

With respect to **dependent claim 31,** Strahorn teaches a computer comprising a

processor that is operatively coupled to a memory comprising computer-executable

instructions for displaying a user interface (Strahorn column 3, lines 33-45). Strahorn

teaches a computer system with a processor and memory for executing computer

instructions, which is a computer readable medium.

It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art
references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting
in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it
would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. In re *Heck*, 699 F.2d
1331, 1332-33,216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting In re *Lemelson*, 397 F.2d
1006,1009, 158 USPQ 275, 277 (CCPA 1968)).

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 01/10/2006 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicant's argument that Strahorn does not teach or suggest generating a second webpage comprising context sensitive information

Applicant argues that Strahorn does not teach or suggest generating a second webpage comprising context sensitive information because the applicant interprets the Strahorn reference disclosing the preferred embodiment as teaching a child or second window as a rasterized depiction of a web page and a rasterized page according to the applicant based on this disclosure is not a second webpage (See argument page 15, Para 1, lines 1-20).

The Examiner disagrees.

The prior art of Strahorn teaches a context-based help system that executes in a World Wide Web based environment in which the application can be a Java application or an applet. As indicated in the above discussion, the Examiner has outlined where the reference teaches and does not teach the limitations of the recited claims. The examiner specifically mentioned in the office action mailed 09/29/2005 (See page 4) that Strahorn does not expressly teach the limitation of "generating a second web page comprising the context-sensitive information and providing the information to a second computer". However, this limitation would be an inherent if not obvious feature of the invention of Strahorn.

The Examiner notes that the skilled artisan at the time of the invention would interpret the disclosure of Strahorn as teaching and suggesting an alternative embodiment that the second window can be a browser window. The Examiner interprets the art of Strahorn as providing evidence that the child window of Strahorn is a web browser window for the following reasons:

- Even though Strahorn states the child window is merely a rasterized depiction of the parent window and is preferably not a web page (see column 4, lines 34-37) the statement does not preclude the invention from teaching an alternative embodiment where the second window can be a browser window.

- The abstract teaches the depicted browser windows operate within a WWW environment and that the mini window displays information specific to the selected portion of the active webpage (see column 3, lines 10-15), in which the examiner interprets the purpose of the invention is to display information in web pages.

- Strahorn teaches a web page is stored on a server and then retrieved by the client to be displayed by the user where the information is transported over a network from the server to a client (See column 3, lines 25-35), which in the examiners interpretation provides the structure and constructs for rendering HTML files. Strahorn shows the user selecting hyperlinks in the mini-window (See figure 4).

- Strahorn teaches a process as stated in column 4, lines 39-57,where the user selects depiction 320 (figure 4) in the child window and the program retrieves help information from the server 102 and updates the window 320 (see line 39-41) which the examiner interprets as the construct of a webpage and not a rasterized image.

- Strahorn also teaches the user selects on the section 324, which contains hyperlinks that point to a server location to retrieve information (See "name" hyperlink in section 324). Strahorn states that each hyperlinked entry on the webpage, shown underlined, is associated with its own URL, which may be selected and accessed (See column 4, lines 22-24). Therefore, each HTML file is a different webpage retrieved from the server to be displayed in the browser.

Therefore, in the broadest reasonable terms and at the very least the invention of Strahorn teaches the limitations of the recited claims and one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would determine the obvious variation of the child window of Strahorn to be a webpage that is responsive to receiving a request for context-sensitive

help at the first computer (server) and generating and providing a second webpage to the second computer (client).

Moreover, Strahorn teaches the application can be either a Java Application or an Applet (See column 3, lines 14-15). The prior art of Wynn et al (U.S. patent 6,493,0000 issued Dec. 10, 2002 and filed Feb. 17, 2000) teaches that known process of having an applet that receives help information at the server from the client and when the user selects a link the applet will spawn a second browser window for the purposes of displaying context-help information to the user in a second window from the server (See Wynn column 5, lines 40-45). Wynn provides support for the Examiners argument of the obvious variation to the window of Strahorn.

Applicant's argument that personal knowledge of an employee was used in the rejection

Applicants argue that the examiner based the obvious rejection noted above on personal information and the applicant requests an affidavit be sent to the applicant stating where the examiner relied on information to make the rejection (See argument page 18, Para 1, liens 1-10).

The Examiner disagrees.

The Examiner did not rely on secondary references to make the obvious determination in the above rejection. The Examiner relied on expressed teachings and suggestions in the prior art of Strahorn that would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention as indicated in the discussion above and therefore the Examiner need not provide an affidavit as the applicant has requested.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than

SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Steven B. Theriault whose telephone number is (571)

272-5867. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 - 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more

information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have

questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center

(EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SBT
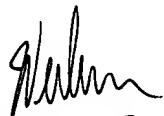
WEILUN LO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER